ICAR should also introduce modern office equipment and procedures so as to cut down delays and improve efficiency.

(8) The set-up of ICAR Headquarters should be restructed. Its staff requirements should be got assessed from a professional management institute.

(9) The ICAR should decentralise administration by giving greater autonomy to the Institutes, especially in technical, financial and operational matters.

(10) In order to improve upon the existing system of procurement, custody and accounting of stores, equipment, ICAR should immediately withdraw itself from the purview of the DGS&D and introduce appropriate purchase procedure.

(11) The ICAR may be given an additional one-time grant to modernise laboratory and farm facilities in its Institutes and State Agricultural Universities.

(12) The Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board should be made an independent and fully autonomous body with a separate budget, staff and operational procedures and should function on the lines similar to the UPSC.

(13) There should be provision in Rules for exchange of ICAR Scientists with State Agricultural Universities and other scientific organisations.

(14) The Scientists should be encouraged to improve their skills and knowledge through participation in national and International Conferences etc. They should also be encouraged to acquire higher academic qualifications and research experience by granting sabbatical leave in addtion to study leave. The duration of study leave should be increased from 24 months to 36 months.

(15) In order to enable Scientists to seek re-dressal of their grievances of general nature, the ICAR should create a Forum for the purpose.

(16) The mandate of ICAR should be revised to make it more broad-based.

(17) The mandate of ICAR Institutes should also be reviewed and revised to avoid duplication of research efforts in the Institutes.

(18) At the national level, the ICAR should create a Standing Policy Planning Committee. The crucial role of this Committee will be research policy planning and goalsetting.

(19) The working of Coordinated Projects should be reviewed and the projects which have outlived their utility should be discontinued.

(20) Transfer of technology programmes of ICAR should be adequately strengthened so that new technologies from Laboratories and research Institutes reach the farmers quickly.

Schemes and programmes for rural development under panchayats

1241. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main schemes and programmes contemp'ated in pursuance of Prime Minister's declaration to spend Rs. 2,100 crores for Rural Development under the Panchayats;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent for development of cottage industries, farming, drinking water; roads and other facilities for rural development; and

(c) in what manner, this expenditure is proposed to be shared between the Centre and the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) The Prime Minister's announcement of Central grant of Rs. 2100 crores for 1989-90 was for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). All the rural works which result in creation of durable productive community assets, can be taken up under the Yojana. The Type of works which can be taken up under the Yojana are given at enclosed Statement. (*See* below).

(b) There is no specific earmarking for development of cottage industries, farming, drinking water, roads, etc., under the JRY. Bulk of the funds under the Yojana is distributed amongst the panchayats. The only restiction that has been kept in respect of panchayat allocations is that they must spent atleast 15% of the allocations on SC/ST works. The following sectoral earmarkings are required to be observed in respect of funds retained at the district level:

(i) economically productive assets	35%
(ii) social forestry works	25%
(iii) individual beneficiaries scheme for SC/ST including Million Wells' Scheme	15%
(iv) other works including roads and buildings	25%

However, for the year 1989-90, the Government of India has advised the implementing agencies that the requirement of funds for spillover works of earlier wage employment programmes should be the first charge on funds retained at the district level.

(c) The expenditure under the Yojana is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 80:20.

Statement

(i) Social forestry works on government and community lands belonging to panchayats etc., road side plantations, plantations along canal banks are on waste lands, on sides of railway lines etc. involving planting of fuel, fodder and fruit trees, distribution/sale of sapling for plantations on private lands provided the sale proceeds are credited to respective DRDAs and the same are ploughed back to JRY works.

(ii) Soil and water conservation works, water harvesting structures.

(iii) Minor irrigation works such as construction of community irrigation wells, construcion of intermediary and main drains and field channels etc. and their improvements, deepening etc.

(iv) Flood protection drainage and water-logging works.

(v) Construction/renovation of village tanks for providing water for human use of cattle or for irrigation or pisciculture.

(vi) Irrigation wells and fields channels on individual holdings of members of SC/ST and allottees of ceiling surplus land, bhoodan land and Government lands.

(vii) Construction of institutional sanitary latrines in rural areas and institutional rural sanitation work like drains/soakage pits near handpumps/stand posts on community/institution basis.

(viii) Construction of houses for individual members of SC/ST and freed bonded labourers.

(ix) Construction of rural roads subject to prescribed standards and specifications and in accordance with the MNP criteria.

(x) Land Development and reclamation of wasteland or degraded land with special emphasis on ecological improvement in hill and desert areas.

(xi) Augmenting existing ground. water resources through micro-level ecological planning involving afforestation, soil and moisture conservation and water management.

(xii) Construction of rural bank buildings, godowns for storage or inputs, community worksheds for target group beneficiaries, community centre, panchayatghars, DWCRA centres, market yards in areas with concentration of population of weaker sections etc. and works which help in raising the resources for local panchayats through rents, market fees etc. so as to add to the overall resource availability for maintenance at the local level, may however be taken up in preference to others.

(xiii) Works of a purely social and community nature such as, dispensaries, panchayatghars, community centres, creches, anganwabalwadis etc.

(xiv) The primary school buildings will be constructed only in these revenue villages which have sanctioned schools without buildings of their own. The building will have two large rooms of approximately 30 sq. metres each with a deep verandah and lavatories/urinal separately for boys and girls in a separate corner. If any construction work is proposed to add to or expand the existing school buildings, it would be limited to bridging the gap between the existing buidling and the two room buiding envisaged under these guidelines.

Digging of new ranney wells in Delhi

1242. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER:

SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new manney wells of 2.5 MGD each were proposed to be dug in certain areas in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and by when these wells are likely to be commissioned;

(c) whether Government have received any expert opinion regarding non-viability of these wells and misappropriation of huge amount of funds; and

(d) if so, whether Government have examined the matter; if so, what are the details thereof, stating the steps taken/propsed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five ranney wells along the right marginal bund are proposed to be constructed and work is in progress in 4 such wells. These are likely to be completed by 1990.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Water from ranney wells is supplied after chlorination directly and is cheaper than the water from conventional water treatment plants which require the use of alum and sophisticated equipment.

Interference in the working of AIR and Doordarshan

1243. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Times of India of 1-6-89 regarding interference in the AIR and Doordarshan News coverage by manoeuvring of news on Opposition Statements and giving of directive to give publicity on the achievements made by the ruling party; and